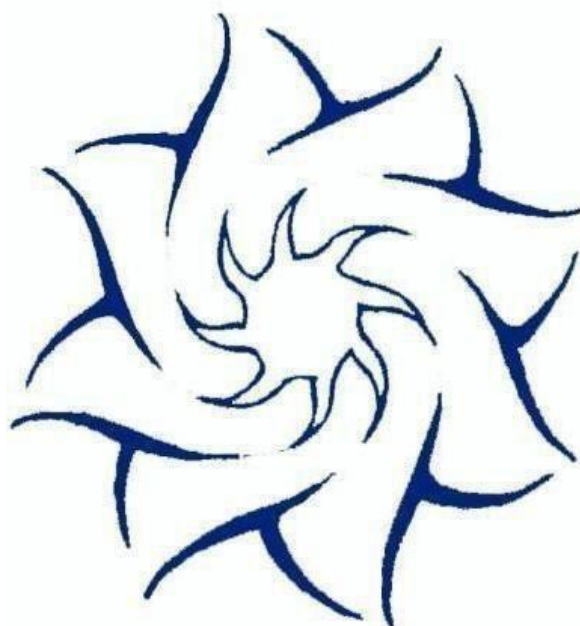


**27<sup>TH</sup> D. M. HARISH MEMORIAL GOVERNMENT LAW**  
**COLLEGE INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT**  
**COMPETITION, 2026**

**31<sup>st</sup> January & 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2026**



**Estd. 1855**



*HOSTED BY:*

*IN ASSOCIATION WITH:*

**Government Law College**

**D. M. HARISH FOUNDATION**

**INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**  
**BETWEEN**  
**THE REPUBLIC OF SVARNADESH (THE APPLICANT)**  
**AND**  
**THE UNION OF VARDHANA (THE RESPONDENT)**

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**JOINT NOTIFICATION TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT**

01 April, 2026

Peace Palace, The Hague

Your Excellency,

The undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have the honour to transmit to the International Court of Justice the Compromis agreed upon between the Republic of Svarnadesh and the Union of Vardhana.

The Parties have conducted extensive bilateral and regional discussions from 2022 to 2026 concerning issues arising out of alleged climate change impacts, regional environmental disturbances, transboundary effects of industrial activities, and the implications of a prior judgment of this Court as well as an advisory opinion of this Court.

Having failed to achieve resolution through diplomatic means, they hereby submit their differences to the Court pursuant to Article 40(1) of the Statute of the Court.

**(Signed)**

Ambassador of Svarnadesh

Ambassador of Vardhan

## **COMPROMIS**

The Republic of Svarnadesh and the Union of Vardhana, collectively (“**Parties**”):

Recalling their longstanding diplomatic, economic, and environmental cooperation, and recognizing the increasing complexity of climate-related impacts in the Eastern Indic Ocean region;

Acknowledging the need for clarity regarding the rights and obligations of States under international law concerning climate change, transboundary harm, and environmental governance;

Having engaged in sustained diplomatic exchanges from 2022 to 2026 on issues concerning alleged climate change impacts and related responsibilities, without achieving resolution;

Desiring to resolve peacefully the differences that have arisen between them concerning the matters specified herein;

Affirming their commitment to international law and multilateral dispute settlement mechanisms;

Have agreed as follows:

### **ARTICLE 1**

The Parties submit all matters in dispute arising out of the facts and issues described in this Compromis (together with any Corrections and Clarifications to follow) to the International Court of Justice (“**ICJ**”), pursuant to Article 40(1) of the Statute of the Court.

### **ARTICLE 2**

Svarnadesh shall be the Applicant. Vardhana shall be the Respondent. This designation is without prejudice to any questions as to burden of proof.

### **ARTICLE 3**

The Court shall apply the sources of law indicated in Article 38(1) of its Statute only to the extent relevant and applicable, which may include treaties and instruments (not limited to the United Nations Charter, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (**UNFCC**), and the Paris Agreement; customary international law and governing principles of

international law; and the Court's 2025 Advisory Opinion on *Obligations of States in Respect of Climate Change* (together with its separate and dissenting opinions).

#### ARTICLE 4

Proceedings shall be governed by the Official Rules of the 27th D. M. Harish Memorial Government Law College International Moot Court Competition, 2026.

#### ARTICLE 5

The judgment of the Court shall be final and binding upon the Parties, and Parties undertake to comply with the same.



## **STATEMENT OF AGREED FACTS**

1. The Union of Vardhana (“**Vardhana**”) is a technologically-advanced resource rich, developed nation-state with an industrial history about a century. Vardhana has one of the highest cumulative emissions globally. It holds a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. While Vardhana has invested heavily in renewable energy/clean technology innovation, several sectors remain dependent on carbon-intensive processes
2. The Republic of Svarnadesh (“**Svarnadesh**”) is a low-lying coastal State situated along the Eastern Indic Ocean, comprising extensive deltaic plains, mangrove ecosystems, and coral reef systems. Approximately 63% of its population resides within 25 kilometres of the coastline. Svarnadesh’s economy depends heavily on fisheries, agriculture, and tourism—sectors increasingly strained by climatic volatility.
3. Svarnadesh shares two river basins and estuarine/mangrove ecosystems with another sovereign State, **Narmada**.
4. Since 2017, Vardhana and Narmada have collaborated to foster commerce in and through the Suryapatha Development Corridor. The Suryapatha Corridor was envisioned by Vardhana’s incumbent Government as a regional industrial and economic super-corridor comprising energy, mining, as well as transport projects. The corridor is implemented through the Dharmic Energy Consortium (“**DEC**”), which is comprised of private conglomerates headquartered in Vardhana with collaborating enterprises from Narmada. The two States do not own any ownership stake in the DEC, although three out of the five largest participants from Narmada are public-sector enterprises in which the State holds a substantial stake. Activities undertaken by the DEC include gas extraction, river dredging, mineral extraction, and petrochemical expansion.
5. DEC’s activities have been promoted extensively through Vardhana’s domestic channels and corporations based in Vardhana, with contributions from their Narmada-based partners. The DEC’s activities in the Suryapatha corridor have boosted revenues, created jobs, and fostered technological adoption and innovation in Vardhana as well as Narmada. From 2017 to 2020, the Governments of Narmada and Vardhana have put out statements touting the DEC as a shining example of private enterprise and entrepreneurship “*thriving when left alone*”, that States world over should realise that “*less is more*” when it comes to the role

of government regulators in business, and that “*minimum government amounts to maximum governance for the people*”.

6. Svarnadesh alleges that the activities in Suryapatha have generated direct observable environmental impacts in shared river basins and coastal ecosystems. Scientific institutions in the region have published assessments linking certain trends to increased and unbridled industrial activity in the Suryapatha zone. While the specifics of these findings have been the subject of debate among experts, there has been a general consensus that the causal linkages drawn are credible. Over the years, Svarnadesh has frequently complained of ecological disturbances linked to Suryapatha, including sediment plumes, coral bleaching, and coastal erosion.
7. Vardhana expresses the view that Suryapatha reflects legitimate developmental cooperation. Statements by Vardhanan officials emphasize that climate effects “*cannot be traced to single points of origin*” and that environmental change in the region is “*multi-causal and shaped by global patterns*”.
8. Narmada however, being a climate-vulnerable Economy, has issued occasional statements acknowledging challenges in monitoring the full environmental footprint of Suryapatha corridor. Narmada maintains that fostering activities in Suryapatha fall within its sovereign prerogatives and developmental needs and emphasizes that trade-offs are inevitable, particularly for growing economies. Narmada has frequently expressed the view that since it is a less-developed and teething economy, and has very recently begun to see the advantages of industrialization as well as capacity-building, the principle of common-but-differentiated-responsibility demands that Narmada be given a longer rope in such matters. Consequently, Narmada asks that questions with respect to the climate impact of Suryapatha be placed at Vardhana’s door instead.
9. In 2021, Narmada began issuing formal statements complaining that Vardhana’s failure to ensure mitigation of the environmental impact of activities of the DEC in Suryapatha was causing harm to Narmada’s ecology as well as standing in the international community. Narmada issued such statements individually, and as part of a regional block of climate-vulnerable countries. Narmada blamed Vardhana’s lack of regulatory oversight and accountability frameworks for its corporations as the principal reason for adverse climate and ecological impact.

10. Vardhana rejected these allegations, reiterating that climatic changes are global and multi-causal. Vardhana also refuted Narmada's characterization of Vardhana's responsibility for Suryapatha as self-serving. Vardhana said Narmada was trying to "have the best of both worlds" because Narmada was enjoying the economic benefits of the Suryapatha Corridor while also benefiting through subsidies and aid by virtue of its status as a climate-vulnerable economy.
11. In 2021, Narmada brought a formal claim before the ICJ against Vardhana, alleging that Vardhana had caused transboundary harm in the form of adverse climate impacts and ecological harm to Narmada, by failing to take adequate measures to mitigate or minimize the impact of DEC's activities in the Suryapatha Corridor. Narmada claimed that this failure was in breach of covenants in bilateral agreements which governed co-operation between Narmada and Vardhana for permitting and encouraging activities in the Suryapatha Corridor. Vardhana contested the claim, and the matter was heard at length before the Court.
12. In 2022, the ICJ rendered a verdict in favour of Narmada and against Vardhana. The Court's 2022 judgment in *Narmada v. Vardhana* contained several operative findings with respect to the precautionary principle and on the evolving obligations of the States reflected in international climate accords. The 2022 judgment found Vardhana had not exercised adequate due diligence and regulatory oversight over the activities of the DEC. Judges differed in their reasoning as well as treatment of principle of precaution, evidentiary standards, Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities ("CBDR-RC"), equity, and scientific uncertainty. While the Court found that both Vardhana and Narmada had contributed to and benefited from the activities in Suryapatha, the Court found Vardhana primarily and principally liable for the actual damage as well as potential future harm. This aspect of the decision was based on a combination of two things: the relative role of Vardhana and Narmada in the activities in Suryapatha Corridor as established on facts, and on legal principles of historic debt, CBDR-RC, and equitable participation. The Court in the 2022 *Narmada v. Vardhana* verdict directed Vardhana to pay to Narmada damages by way of compensation in the sum of USD 440 million, and further directed Vardhana to adopt, and to effectively apply in practice, regulations as well as tangible measures capable of mitigating the existing and potentially irreversible future effects of climate change due to activities in the Suryapatha Corridor, and to undertake measures for

the substantial and progressive reduction of its Greenhouse Gasses emission levels, with a view to reaching net neutrality within, in principle, the next three decades.

13. Regional observers noted that, shortly after the judgment, a Narmadan parliamentary committee acknowledged challenges in regulating certain extractive industries in its southern region, citing developmental priorities and differentiated responsibility principles. Narmada however demanded that Vardhana immediately comply with the ICJ's judgment. Narmada demanded that Vardhana taking necessary measures to comply with the ICJ's judgment was the only way for it to "*carry its share of the economic, ecological and historical burden*". Narmada called upon Vardhana to submit a public report to that effect in order to show to the international community that Vardhana stood for accountability, transparency and respect for the rule of law.
14. Vardhana has neither paid Narmada the sum of damages payable under the ICJ's decision, nor reported the implementation of measures in furtherance of the judgment. Vardhana has maintained that the judgment requires further "*technical, legal and political consultations*", the directives therein were unfair and legally unsound, and that Vardhana had been wrongly held responsible.
15. The Vardhanan president posted the following message from his official social media account on the day the verdict was published: "*The verdict incorrectly and unfairly holds Vardhana responsible for something it did not do. Climate responsibility is shared, not assigned. Blame does not solve global challenges. Cooperation does. #UN-fair*". This message was widely discussed across the region, interpreted variously as conciliatory or dismissive.
16. In early 2023, a senior Vardhanan minister posted a photograph on his official social media account with the heads of the five largest corporations comprising the DEC, all Vardhana-based companies, with the following caption:
 

*"Suryapatha is the future — jobs, growth, innovation. It's time to make Vardhana great again. Drill, baby Drill!"*
17. Svarnadesh has openly criticized Vardhana's prioritizing its own economic and political growth over environmental commitments and international obligations. Svarnadesh has also expressed solidarity with Narmada in criticizing Vardhana's disregard for the ICJ's ruling, citing its failure to comply with the ICJ's verdict as a blow to international rule of law and



a death-knell for at-risk nations world over. On various occasions between 2022 and 2025, Svarnadesh characterized Vardhana's failure to take steps to regulate its economic activities, and failure to comply with the ICJ's verdict as a gross case of "*emission by omission*".

18. Between 2020 and 2025, Svarnadesh experienced an increased frequency of extreme, unprecedented, and highly irregular climate events. These include Cyclone Trinayan (2023), the 2024 heatwave, and the 2025 floods. Regional as well as global scientific assessments published between 2020–2025, consistent with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (**IPCC AR6**) findings, indicate anthropogenic emissions/activity as likely causes of increased rainfall intensity, rising sea levels, intensified heatwaves, increasing cyclone severity, increased storm intensity, and chronic saline intrusion. Reports also pointed to accelerated biodiversity loss at all levels of the ecosystem by virtue of the above, including several endemic and ecologically significant species of flora & fauna, as well as other life forms and systems.
19. Svarnadesh's scientific agencies, drawing on regional attribution studies aligned with AR6 methodologies, have stated that certain climate and calamity trends "*strongly correlate with anthropogenic emissions from major regional sources.*" A 2025 Svarnadeshi parliamentary committee report suggested that "*delays and failures in implementing climate mitigation measures by major emitting States*" was the likely cause of heightened regional risk and exposure.
20. Svarnadesh has repeatedly expressed concern that climate-related impacts are accelerating beyond its adaptive capacity. After the 2025 floods, the Ministry of Environment posted:
 

*"The waters recede, but the losses remain. Our region cannot carry the world's emissions on its shoulders."*

*"Once again, the tides rise higher than our capacity to recover. These losses have patterns; they have causes. And reparations are owed."*
21. Official accounts belonging to high-ranking personnel in the Vardhana Government as well as the official account of Vardhana's Ministry of Foreign Affairs have interacted with posts such as the above. They have endorsed / shared the posts depicting calamities in Svarnadesh with words expressing solidarity with Svarnadesh's cause and plight. However, Vardhana has put out official communications maintaining that any one country's role in causing adverse climate impact was a "*drop in the bucket*" of complex/global factors at play, and

that evaluations of this nature often overlook the role of other regional and global contributors – including non-State players for whose acts the State could never be held liable. Vardhana’s statements also attributed the extreme events to “*god’s will and nature’s own way, which should not be conflated with the new trend of linking everything to climate change*”. Vardhana’s President stated that the “*spirit of Svarnadesh*” would carry them through to better times, and encouraged citizens of the world to trend “*#SpiritOfSvarnadesh*” as a tribute and acknowledgement to the resilience of Svarnadesh.

22. Shortly thereafter, Svarnadesh issued formal communications to Vardhana, demanding remedial measures to be taken as well as compensation to be paid by way of damages for “*known and existing harm, hitherto-unknown harm, as well as potential future harm*” caused to Svarnadesh. Svarnadesh claimed that in addition to committing to abide by its international climate-related obligations, Vardhana was liable to pay USD 250 billion to Svarnadesh as and by way of compensatory as well as aggravated and punitive damages because Vardhana had brazenly disregarded not only its primary obligations under international law and caused harm, but such harm was the direct outcome of the willful refusal to comply with the ICJ’s 2022 verdict in *Narmada v. Vardhana*. This omission, Svarnadesh alleged, constituted an independent internationally wrongful act which warrants heightened compensation standards in order to ensure enforceability and compliance with the Court’s judgments.
23. Vardhana disputed causation, citing uncertainties in climate attribution. Vardhana also maintained that there could be no State responsibility under international law for “*things not done*”, nor for things done by non-State private players. Vardhana has also stated that the decision in *Narmada v. Vardhana* was a matter between two sovereign states, which Svarnadesh has no business to either comment upon or interfere in.
24. Svarnadesh and Vardhana had engaged in several bilateral dialogues to resolve the differences as above, including high-level meetings in 2023, 2024, and 2025, as well as sessions under the Regional Climate Forum.
25. While the Parties broadly agreed on the need for enhanced international co-operation, they diverged on key issues such as:
  - a. the degree to which industrial activity in Suryapatha contributes to regional climate stress, and the extent to which DEC’s activities could be attributed to Vardhana;

- b. expectations concerning mitigation measures, the justiciability of omissions under international law, and the role of historical debt/CBDR-RC principles in establishing roles and obligations of individual States – particularly when causal links may not be traceable to single sources;
  - c. the relevance, value, justiciability as well as significance of the *Narmada v. Vardhana* judgment and the findings therein, and the consequence of Vardhana’s compliance (or alleged lack thereof) with that verdict;
  - d. the interpretation of the 2025 ICJ Advisory Opinion; and
  - e. the question of whether the claim for compensation for unknown or potential harm was tenable under international law; and
  - f. whether States could ever claim reliefs (including punitive or exemplary damages) for another State’s alleged non-compliance with a past verdict of an international court or tribunal – particularly when the claimant state was not party to the earlier verdict, and when the third-state is not party to the present proceedings.
26. Several global commentators referenced passages from the recent 2025 ICJ Advisory Opinion and its separate opinions. The diversity of judicial views, ranging from expansive interpretations of due diligence to more cautious assessments of evolving obligations, became a topic of diplomatic and academic discussion.
27. In a widely shared social media post, the Vardhanan Foreign Minister stated:  
*“Advisory opinions advise - they do not command. International policy must remain grounded in consent and not commentary, whether issued from The Hague or otherwise. The words in the advisory opinion are merely perspectives, which are welcome but not binding.”*
28. A Svarnadeshi minister responded online:  
*“Perspectives, perhaps. But perspectives that States asked for and must take seriously.”*
29. Discussions ultimately failed in November, 2025.

## QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE COURT

The Parties request the Court to adjudge the following issues:

- I. Whether the claims brought by Svarnadesh are precluded by principles relating to indispensable third-States, in view of Narmada's role in the underlying factual matrix?
- II. Whether the Court has jurisdiction over issues tied to enforcement or implementation of the 2022 *Narmada v. Vardhana* verdict, and whether the Applicant has *locus standi* to raise claims in connection with such matters before the Court?
- III. Whether Vardhana has breached any climate-related international obligations and bears international responsibility for the adverse impacts experienced by *Svarnadesh* from the year 2020 onwards, having regard to questions of attribution, causation, principles of State responsibility, and the contribution of activities associated with the Suryapatha Development Corridor?
- IV. Whether Vardhana's conduct following the Court's judgment in *Narmada v. Vardhana* (2022) can give rise to any justiciable claim before this Court or legal consequences *vis-à-vis* Svarnadesh?
- V. In respect of Issues 3 and 4, what reliefs would *Svarnadesh* be entitled to assuming liability is established?

## ANNEX I – ADDITIONAL AGREED STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. Svarnadesh’s eastern coastline consists of six major deltaic distributaries. The Sundari Delta, the largest of these, has retreated inland by approximately 2.4 kilometres between 2005 and 2025. Mangrove loss in Svarnadesh is estimated at 16.7% over the past two decades, with climate-related stressors exacerbating anthropogenic pressures since 2020. Coral cover along the Mahajan Reef declined sharply between 2017 and 2024, with bleaching events recurring annually since 2021. Fisherfolk communities report a 32% reduction in nearshore fish catch since 2019. Successive storm surges have damaged 78% of coastal protective embankments. The agricultural sector has suffered recurrent yield losses attributed to salinity intrusion and irregular rainfall. Tourism revenue along major coastal sites fell by 28% year on year since 2023.
  
2. The Suryapatha Corridor consists of three clusters: extraction (Cluster A), processing (Cluster B), and transport/logistics (Cluster C). Cluster A activities in the Narmadan uplands include open-pit mineral extraction and enhanced gas recovery. Cluster B in southern Vardhana includes the DEC-1 Refinery Complex, operational since 2020. Cluster C involves dredging of the Aran River, which environmental groups have claimed increases turbidity downstream. DEC documentation emphasises economic growth, job creation, and “*strategic regional value*.” A 2025 Narmadan parliamentary report described “*significant challenges*” in enforcing compliance among certain extractive operators. In mid-2025, internal communications leaked from Vardhana’s Ministry of Energy indicated concerns regarding rising international pressure to revise NDCs.
  
3. A diagrammatic representation is set out below:

Eastern Indic Ocean

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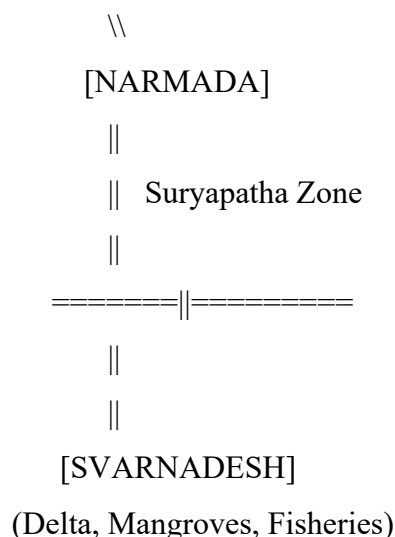
[VARDHANA]-----DEC-1 Refinery (V)

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River Aran \



4. Cyclone Trinayan (2023) exhibited an unusual stalling behavior after landfall, resulting in prolonged rainfall over Svarnadesh’s central delta. Meteorological studies cited increased ocean heat content as a contributing factor. The 2024 inland heatwave lasted 23 consecutive days, overwhelming public health systems and leading to nationwide water rationing. Several districts reported groundwater tables falling by up to 1.4 meters. During the 2025 floods, tidal gauges near the Mahaprasad Port registered water levels exceeding previous records by 0.6 meters. Svarnadesh’s disaster authority reported recurrent overtopping of embankments built to withstand what had been considered “1-in-50-year” flood levels. Post-disaster assessments noted that 42% of damaged infrastructure had been previously reinforced following earlier climate events, suggesting intensifying severity. A 2025 regional expert panel convened by the Eastern Indic Climate Forum noted that while precise attribution of Suryapatha-related emissions to specific climate events was “*methodologically complex*” the cumulative industrial footprint in the region had “*likely increased systemic vulnerability.*” The panel’s report acknowledged uncertainty margins but emphasized that the “*interaction of industrial emissions, ecological disruption, and regional warming patterns warrants heightened precaution.*” Vardhana publicly dismissed these findings, asserting that “*expert speculation should not be confused with legal certainty.*”.

5. Key indicators as per public reports are set out in the table below:

| Indicator                  | 2000     | 2025    | % Change | Source                      |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Mean Sea Level (cm)        | Baseline | +11.8   | –        | SIO (2025)                  |
| SST Increase (°C)          | –        | +0.63   | –        | SIO/IPCC AR6                |
| Coral Bleaching (%)        | 12%      | 41%     | +241%    | Svarnadesh Marine Board     |
| Extreme Heat Days          | 8/year   | 29/year | +262%    | Svarnadesh Health Institute |
| Cyclone Rainfall Intensity | –        | +18%    | –        | IPCC AR6 attribution        |

6. Hydrological models developed jointly by the Eastern Indic University (EIU) and Svarnadesh’s Water Resources Board indicate that upstream extraction in Narmada may have altered sediment loads and seasonal flow patterns. Satellite imagery from 2022–2025 reveals an expansion of extraction pits in upland Narmada, with visible changes in river meandering patterns near the Svarnadesh border. Vardhana disputes any linkage between Suryapatha’s upstream operations and downstream effects, arguing that river variability predates Corridor activities.
7. DEC’s 2023 Sustainability Report, cited widely by journalists, references “*temporary exceedance events*” in refinery emissions, which DEC attributes to equipment maintenance cycles. Internal correspondence leaked in mid-2025 suggests that DEC anticipated international scrutiny over its climate footprint but assumed that responsibility would fall on Narmada as the host State for several facilities and the role of public-sector undertakings at Narmada’s end of the DEC, as opposed to the total private ownership at Vardhana’s end. Svarnadesh asserts these disclosures demonstrate foreseeability of harm; Vardhana maintains they reflect ordinary industrial fluctuations.
8. A 2022 diplomatic cable from Svarnadesh to Narmada raised concerns about potential “*cumulative and interactive*” impacts of Suryapatha activities. Vardhana’s Ministry of External Affairs issued a public note stating: “*Climate systems do not adhere to national boundaries; attribution must be viewed at the planetary scale.*” At a 2024 regional forum, Svarnadesh proposed a trilateral ecological monitoring mechanism. Vardhana declined, citing concerns over “*duplication of existing frameworks.*” Multiple civil society groups in all three States called for greater transparency in climate-related assessments.

9. In December 2022, Svarnadesh transmitted a diplomatic note requesting “*timely and effective compliance*” with the 2022 judgment. In late 2022, Svarnadesh’s Attorney General’s Office commissioned legal studies on the implications of the 2022 ICJ judgment and the 2025 Advisory Opinion. Internal draft memoranda concluded that failure to take steps “*may generate legal consequences vis a vis the affected third States*” but that “*the International Court of Justice is not vested with any enforcement or compliance related jurisdiction, and the matter is therefore more political than legal*”. Svarnadesh attempted to negotiate a timetable for Vardhana to implement the 2022 ICJ judgment. A draft joint communiqué was circulated but ultimately rejected after disagreements on references to “*non-compliance.*” Vardhana’s Ministry of Justice, in internal communications leaked to regional media, maintained that “*the 2022 judgment has no erga omnes effect.*”
10. Svarnadesh’s Ministry of Finance estimated that cumulative climate-related losses between 2022 and 2026 exceeded 4.8% of national GDP, though no audited figures were published. Public infrastructure damages from the 2025 floods required emergency borrowing from international lenders. Despite repeated requests, Svarnadesh did not obtain climate finance commitments from Vardhana. Parliamentary debates in Svarnadesh following the 2025 floods reflected mounting pressure on the government to hold major emitters accountable.
11. In Vardhana, industrial associations urged the government to resist “*international attempts to impose undue one-sided mitigation burdens.*” Several Members of Parliament in Narmada raised concerns that the region might face long-term ecological instability if Suryapatha activities were not better regulated. Investigative media reports in 2025 highlighted discrepancies between DEC’s public sustainability statements and its internal emissions estimates. Civil society organizations in Svarnadesh argued that vulnerable communities had borne the brunt of climate-induced displacement. Vardhana’s domestic media often framed the dispute as an attempt to “*shift global responsibility onto regional economic engines.*”



## **ANNEX II — EXCERPTS FROM THE SURYAPATHA DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS**

The following excerpts are reproduced from the 2017 Framework Agreement on the Suryapatha Development Corridor, jointly entered into by Vardhana and Narmada.

### **ARTICLE 2 — OBJECTIVES**

The Parties undertake to permit and promote business-led regional industrial, energy, and infrastructure development through the establishment of the Suryapatha Development Corridor, with a view to enhancing economic growth and technological advancement.

### **ARTICLE 4 — CORPORATE PARTICIPATION**

The Dharmic Energy Consortium (DEC), headquartered in Vardhana, shall serve as the principal entity responsible for coordination and execution of designated industrial activities.

### **ARTICLE 7 — ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS**

The Parties shall ensure that industrial activities under the Corridor are carried out with due regard to each other's environmental sustainability and shall exchange information concerning ecological impacts on a regular basis.

### **ARTICLE 10 — MONITORING MECHANISMS**

The Parties shall continuously evaluate the industrial, ecological, and social impacts of activities under the Corridor and shall publish joint assessments on a best-efforts basis.

**ANNEX III — EXTRACTS FROM VARDHANA’S NATIONAL CLIMATE DOCUMENTS / NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENTS (2020–2025)**

**1. NDC 2020 (Excerpts)**

- *“Vardhana shall seek to reduce emissions economy-wide by 22–28% below 2005 levels by 2035.”*
- *“Industrial growth remains a national priority.”*
- *“Adaptation measures will be taken in accordance with national capacities.”*

**2. NDC 2025 (Draft Revision — leaked)**

- *“Proposed reduction target: 32% below 2005 levels by 2040.”*
- *“Technological feasibility studies ongoing.”*
- *“Implementation timelines depend on budgetary appropriations.”*

**3. National Policy on Energy Security (2023)**

- *“Transition efforts must not compromise strategic industrial sectors.”*
- *“Large infrastructure projects, including Suryapatha, are essential to long-term economic security for everyone in the region and the world over.”*

## NOTE

The Compromis is purely a work of fiction and created solely for the purpose of the Moot Court Competition. The characters, institutions, organizations and events depicted in this Compromis are purely fictional. Any similarity or resemblance to actual persons or actual events is purely coincidental and unintentional. The contents of the Compromis do not intend to defame/ denigrate/hurt the sentiments of any person(s), institutions, communities, groups or class of persons.



## DISCLAIMER

The Moot Compromis of the 27th D. M. Harish Government Law College International Moot Court Competition, 2026, is an original work drafted by Mr. Anand Mohan, an alumnus of ILS Law College, Pune, Batch of 2016, and currently working as a Counsel at the Bombay High Court. The Moot Compromis is the intellectual property of Mr. Mohan, and any reproduction, distribution, or use without prior permission is strictly prohibited.

